

FATE OF GRAND DUCHY IN HANDS OF GERMANS

World Has Heard Little of Disasters
Which Have Overtaken
Luxembourg.

SAD FACTS COMING OUT

Assurance of Berlin That Neutrality
Would Be Respected Violated on
Very First Day of War—Since
Then People Are Vassals.

PARIS, August 21.—A lively interest has been awakened in France recently over the fate of the neighboring little Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, through whose territory the Germans fell upon the French stronghold of Longwy. Part of the interest is due to the fact that it is through the acquiescence and with the assistance of France that Switzerland is to-day providing food for the population of the Grand Duchy pending the gathering of the harvest, and part to the fact that, for the first time, some of the details of the violation by Germany of the neutrality of the tiny state are just coming to light. Le Temps, of Paris, has reproduced from the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant the text of a proclamation printed in Coblenz, Germany, and brought with the invading Prussian troops to be posted up in the Grand Duchy as justification of the military occupation by Germany of a state whose neutrality Germany had guaranteed.

The French, and even the Dutch, papers, however, have been unable to count more than a small part of the story of what took place in Luxembourg in the first days of August. The German censorship on everything emanating from the Grand Duchy has proved to be the strictest. Much that has come out of Luxembourg during the past year has, consequently, borne the stamp of doubtful authorship.

From official and semi-official sources the Associated Press has been able to secure an authentic account of the Prussian occupation of the little Grand Duchy, as well as of certain well-substantiated details of much that followed.

REPLY OF GERMANY

TAKES FORM OF ACTION

On August 1, 1914, when the war cloud was lowering over Europe, Minister of State Paul Eyschen, President of the government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, who, since the establishment of the independence of the country, has been virtually its first minister and real ruler, asked both Germany and France, officially, if, in the event of hostilities between the two countries, the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg would be respected. Before any reply could be received from France the reply of Germany took the form of action. The same day—Saturday August 1—Alphonse Munchen, Mayor of the city of Luxembourg, issued a proclamation to the population of the capital announcing that the neutrality of the Grand Duchy had been violated by Germany through the occupation of the railway station of Trois Vierges by Prussian troops and calling upon the people of Luxembourg to remain calm.

The incident of the apprehension of the twenty-year-old grand duchess, Marie Adelheid, by the Germans, and her removal from Colmar-Berg to the grand ducal palace at Luxembourg, where she was kept under guard, already has been published.

Events moved with extraordinary rapidity throughout the Grand Duchy on Sunday, August 2. At 5 o'clock that morning German troops had already entered Luxembourg, and were moving rapidly across to attack France, whose mobilization had only been ordered at midnight. First there were scouts on motorcycles and bicycles. Hard upon these came three motor cars loaded with officers and soldiers, and then followed fast five more motor cars, which traversed the little Grand Duchy at a mad speed from Treves towards Longwy. Before 10 o'clock in the morning three military trains had passed through the Grand Duchy into France, and 30,000 German troops were ready on the march across neutral soil.

But Premier Eyschen had given his whole life to making and keeping the freedom of Luxembourg, and he did not surrender easily. Roused out of bed at daybreak by the news of the first incursion of German troops, he telephoned the German minister to the Grand Duchy his protest and then put it into writing.

"I have just advised Your Excellency," he wrote Minister von Buch, "by telephone of the appearance on grand ducal territory of German officers and soldiers. I learn that a train transporting troops is even now on its way to Luxembourg, and that a great number of autos have passed through Wasberville for Luxembourg. The grand ducal government energetically protests against this flagrant violation of the neutrality of the country, while awaiting subsequent developments. I beg you to transmit this protest without delay to the government of the empire."

But he did not wait for the German minister to transmit the protest. He sent a telegram of his own to Imperial Foreign Minister von Jagow, and the grand duchess herself sent one to her cousin, the German Emperor. At the same time he sent Major von Dyck, of the Luxembourg army of 150 soldiers, with a protest to be delivered to the commander of the invading troops. But Major von Dyck had no luck. He spent all day missing the advancing Prussians, and it was Lieutenant Wilhelm, charged with a similar mission, who succeeded in registering a formal protest with the commander of the German troops who had taken possession of the railway station of the city of Luxembourg, and Lieutenant Franck, under like orders, who presented in person Minister Eyschen's protest to Major von Baerensprung, commanding the German corps of occupation.

It was towards evening that Minister Eyschen received an answer to his telegram from Herr von Jagow—indeed, he received two, one from the German Foreign Minister and the other from the Chancellor of the German Empire. The little grand duchess had her reply from her Imperial cousin on August 3. All were in the same tenor. Von Jagow's message said: "The Imperial government guarantees Luxembourg full compensation for any damage done by us. We have reliable information according to which French forces are in march on Luxembourg." To this, Minister Eyschen replied by telegraph: "There is not one single French soldier

in Luxembourg territory nor any sign whatsoever of any threatening of Luxembourg's neutrality from the French side. On the contrary, on August 1 the rails of the railroad on French territory near Mont St. Martin-Longwy were torn up."

COUNTRY IS VIOLATED

IN SPITE OF ASSURANCE

In spite of this assurance and in spite of the fact that hours since German scouts had already penetrated through Luxembourg into France and knew that no French attack upon Luxembourg had been or was being planned, the troops occupying the city of Luxembourg proposed to post a proclamation, dated August 2, 1914, which had been printed in Coblenz and brought with them on their coming to the Grand Duchy, giving as the reason for the military occupation of that neutral state that France had already violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy. Minister Eyschen obtained a copy of this document and read it to the Chamber of Deputies of the Grand Duchy. Its text follows:

"Owing to the failure of France to respect the neutrality of Luxembourg, her warlike acts—established beyond any doubt—directed against German troops from the very territory of Luxembourg, have forced His Majesty, under the bitter compulsion of iron necessity, to order that German troops, the Eighth Army Corps of the First Line, also march into Luxembourg." This document was signed simply: "Commanding General of the VIII Army Corps."

Minister Eyschen protested against this proclamation with the utmost vigor to the commanding officer of the Prussian troops in occupation, and it was then abandoned for one which read: "His Majesty, moved by unavoidable necessity and induced to the action by the disregard of neutrality on the part of France, has ordered the marching of troops into Luxembourg." This second document was signed "Tulff von Tscheppe and Weidenbach, Commanding General of the Prussian VII Army Corps."

Against this, also, Minister Eyschen protested and telegraphed his protest to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg. The reply he received was that no hostilities were directed against the Grand Duchy and that the local laws of the Grand Duchy would continue to prevail. Constrained to accept this situation, Minister Eyschen asked assurances to the same effect from the German commander and from the German minister. Both gave them.

The following day, however, after this agreement had been reached—that Luxembourg should be free to administer her own affairs—the German dictation began.

The first step was to demand of Luxembourg's Minister of State, already struggling with the problem of feeding his people, the immediate expulsion of the French minister to Luxembourg from the soil of the Grand Duchy. When the demand was made, Mr. Eyschen, pointing out that France was not at war with the Grand Duchy, asked the German minister to put his request in writing. Herr von Buch did so.

"I have the honor," he wrote Mr. Eyschen, "in conformance with the instructions of His Excellency, General von Fuchs, to beg you to invite the French minister, Mr. Mollard, to quit Luxembourg as soon as possible, and to go to France; otherwise the German military authorities will be faced with the painful necessity of placing Mr. Mollard under the surveillance of a military guard and in extremity, of proceeding to his arrest." The French minister made his own way, with neither escort nor safe conduct, through the German lines. His last official act was to beg the Premier of the Grand Duchy to care for the French citizens who might be remaining.

The German Chancellor had explained that Germany desired only to administer her State railway through the Grand Duchy. But the Prime Minister of Luxembourg was forced to protest that the seizure and occupation of the post-office, the public telephones, the telegraph and the government building were not essential to the administration of the railway. The night of August 3 German soldiers, stationed in the Place de la Constitution of the city of Luxembourg, thought they saw a French aeroplane over the city and began firing at random.

On August 3 the Twenty-ninth Infantry, the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, armed with machine guns, and the Forty-fourth Artillery fell to hacking down trees, digging intrenchments and driving the inhabitants from

their homes in the district around Merl. Minister Eyschen set forth these infractions of previous assurances to the Parliament of Luxembourg at its special meeting on August 4th. The grand duchess was unable to attend her Parliament, not being permitted to leave her palace. But the German military authorities suggested to her that an isolated residence in the country like Colmar-Berg was no place for her younger sisters, and advised her to send for them.

"Why should they not be safe at Colmar-Berg?" the grand duchess asked. "They have nothing to fear from my people. It is not fitting that my family give the signal for flight to my distracted people." And they remained.

ARRESTED AS SPOY

FOR APPROACHING LINES

On August 4 a Luxembourg, J. Theisen, was arrested by the German military authorities for approaching the German lines. Minister Eyschen was at great pains to save his comrade from being shot out of hand as a spy. This arrest was followed by others.

"Surely," said Minister Eyschen in

protest, "these arrests are not in keeping with the assurances I have been given by His Imperial Majesty that the civil laws of the Grand Duchy will be respected."

General Tulff von Tscheppe and Weidenbach on August 9 demanded and was accorded audience with the grand duchess. He repeated the assurance already given that the liberties of the Luxembourgers would be carefully conserved. Immediately after the interview he undertook to censor the news published in the journals of the Grand Duchy. Arrests of civilians charged with "approaching German military works" continued, and those arrested were shipped into Germany.

The entire public telephone service of the Grand Duchy was suspended by the German military authorities on August 11 with the exception of the service in the city of Luxembourg proper. Two days later General von Schenk wrote Minister Eyschen demanding the exercise of rigid censorship of all newspapers in grand ducal territory. On the 14th the Independent Luxembourg, the leading daily of Luxembourg, voluntarily suspended publication after printing a

bitter announcement that it was impossible to give the news under the restrictions made by the invading military authorities.

Meanwhile, the people of the Grand Duchy feared that they were to be left to starve. "I told the superior officer to whom I first spoke," said Minister Eyschen to the Chamber of Deputies, in giving his official account of what had passed at the extraordinary meeting on August 4, "that Luxembourg did not possess sufficient victuals to feed so many troops; that we were accustomed to buy products in bulk from Antwerp, a port which we are, so to speak, the 'hinterland'; that this port had been closed to us, and that I had addressed Belgium requesting that other ports be opened to us, and that this was refused. You know that the countries which surround us have closed their frontiers against any exportation to the Grand Duchy. I have applied to right and left for an exception in favor of Luxembourg, but I have not succeeded."

Cut off, wholly surrounded by German troops and subject to their military jurisdiction, the history of Luxembourg since that day is declared to

have been an accumulation of encroachments and sacrifices which the Luxembourgers regard as tyrannies. To-day there are more than 4,000 Luxembourgers serving as volunteers in the French army. In the spring the food supply failed. The government took what little was left and put the population on bread crumbs, each person being entitled to seven ounces of bread daily. Slowly that amount was reduced, until in April the people were living on four ounces of bread a day. With the arrival of help from Switzerland this was raised again to a shade over six ounces of bread a day, where it now stands.

To-day the sentiment in the Grand Duchy would appear to be that expressed by the grand duchess to her Parliament on November 10, when she said:

"The neutrality of the Grand Duchy has been violated, and my government hastened to protest against this act. The facts were promptly brought to the attention of the powers signatory of the treaty of London of 1867 (Prussia, Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy and the Netherlands

and Belgium). The Chamber of Deputies has given its approbation of our conduct. Our rights, therefore, remain intact albeit they have been unrecognized."

Dr. Osler on Tuberculosis

Sir William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, says in his "Lectures on Medicine" (1892), on page 249: "The healing of pulmonary tuberculosis is shown clinically by the recovery of patients in whose sputa elastic tissue and bacilli have been found."

In the granulation products and associated pneumonia a scar tissue is formed, while the smaller caseous areas become impregnated with lime salts. To such conditions alone should the term healing be applied."

The success of Eckman's Alternative in tuberculosis may be due partly to its content of a lime salt in such combination with other valuable ingredients as to be easily assimilated. It is worth a trial, unless other treatment already is succeeding. We make no promises concerning it any more than do reputable physicians with their prescriptions, but since it contains opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs, it is safe. Sold by Tragle Drug Co., and leading druggists.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

Women's Bathing Suits

We must close out every Bathing Suit in our stock, regardless of cost. Grasp this opportunity to get a Bathing Suit of your own for your vacation. Materials are fine mohair, in black or blue, with fancy braided trimming. Prices:

\$2.50 values at \$1.50

\$4.00 and \$5.00 values at \$2.50

Weisberger's Second Floor.

Women's Summer Waists

Three startling values for quick selling Monday. Read them—

Waists of silk, voile, lawn or organdy, in this season's newest style effects; worth 69c, \$1.50, sale price 69c

Stylish New Waists, made of voile, lawn and silk; also organdies, in the season's newest styles, with neatly trimmed collars and cuffs; worth regularly \$1.50 and \$2.00, special at \$1.00

Women's Waists, made of beautiful crepe de chine and silks, with newest style collars and sleeves; some are embroidered fronts; neatly trimmed, well made and perfect fitting; other stores ask \$3.00 for no better; our price \$1.50

Weisberger's Second Floor.

The World's Best Hosiery

You know what splendid quality Weisberger's Hosiery is; well, here is your chance to purchase to-morrow at a big saving—

Women's Fine Lisle Hose, in black, tan and white, with double collars and garter tops; worth 25c, special 19c
Women's Silk Hose, full fashioned, double sole, high spliced heels and garter tops; all colors; worth 69c; very special 45c
Women's Silk Hose, in black, white and colors; double soles and spliced heels; worth 39c; special at 29c
Women's Silk Hose, seamless, in very light turned soles and spliced heels; garter tops; worth 50c, special at 39c

Weisberger's Street Floor.

Monday Shoe Specials

Women's Collorette Pump, in patent and dull leathers; a very dressy Pump, with concave heel and small button ornament; some with pearl gray or brown buck panels, in very light turned soles; all regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 values; special for Monday \$2.29

Growing Misses' Colonial Mary Jane, with white sole and heel; a very pretty effect; special for Monday \$1.29

We are selling all of our Red Cross \$3.50 and \$3.95 low Shoes at \$3.00

3 Clean-Up Specials in Wash Fabrics

Lace Cloth and Pine Lawns, in white grounds, with pretty figures and floral designs, especially adapted to making waists and summer dresses; worth 10c a yard, special at 5c
Crepes, Silk Striped Voiles and Rattines, yard wide; both plain and pretty floral designs; plain colors are pink, blue, tan and red; fine for summer dresses; worth 20c to 25c yard, special 10c
Silk Poplins, Woven Flaxons and Voiles; in a good assortment of stripes and checks; good fast colors; fine sheer quality for dresses; worth 25c a yard, special at 15c

5c 10c 15c

Muslinwear Specials

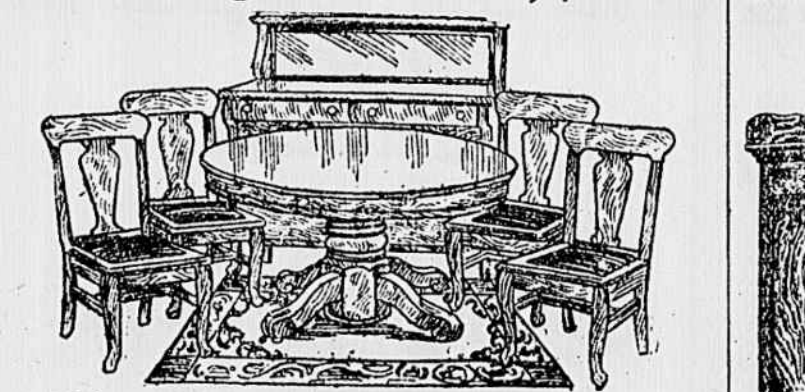
Here is your opportunity to stock up on high grade Muslin Underwear at great reductions. Note how astonishing the savings are—

Women's Combination Corset Covers and Drawers, with beautiful lace and embroidery trimmings; worth \$1, special 50c
Women's Muslin Corset Covers, trimmed with beautiful laces and embroideries; worth 50c, special 39c
Women's Muslin Petticoats, in full sizes, with deep embroidery flounce; worth \$1.50 and \$2.00, special at \$1.00

Women's Muslin Night Gowns, trimmed with beautiful laces and embroideries; worth \$1.50 and \$2, special at \$1.00
Women's Muslin Drawers, in all waisted styles, embroidery trimmed and plain; regular and extra sizes; worth 25c, special 15c
Women's Combination Corset Covers and Drawers, good styles, nicely trimmed with embroidery; worth 50c, special at 39c

August Furniture Sale Specials for To-Morrow

\$60 Dining-Room Suits, \$39.95 Handsome Wardrobe \$7.95



This splendid set consists of six pieces—Massive Oak Buffet, with genuine French plate beveled mirror; 6-foot Extension Table and four Massive Chairs, upholstered in genuine perfection leather. Pieces will also be sold separately at very low prices.

Linens : Towels

At Reduced Prices

Bleached Table Damask, 58 inches wide; some new and beautiful patterns; good wearing quality; worth 29c, 19c
Irish Linen Table Damask, 60 inches wide, full bleached; good, heavy grade; will give lasting wear and satisfaction; worth 65c, at 50c
Irish Linen Table Damask, 70 inches wide, all pure linen, assorted patterns; worth \$1.00, at 79c
Irish Linen Pattern Cloths, all pure linen, a very fine quality; 2 yards square; worth \$2.50, at \$1.95
German Linen Huck Towels, 26x36 inches, scalloped; extra heavy and durable; worth 35c, at 19c
Turkish Bath Towels, 23x45 inches, extra large size and good heavy quality, bleached snow white and hemmed; worth 25c, at 19c

Come to the Basement Monday

Mrs. Potts' Sad Iron, including 3 irons, handle and stand; worth \$1; sale price for Monday, 69c
Paring Knives, regular 5c; special for Monday, each 3c
Ladder Chairs
Hardwood finish; \$1.25 value; sale price Monday, 69c
Dressmakers' Lap Boards, yard measure, highly polished; regular 79c kind; sale price, each 69c
Ultramarine Blue, put up in 4-lb. boxes; regular 5c box; sale price, 3 boxes for 10c

Women's Wash Skirts

Three great bargains that enable you to have a new skirt to finish out the summer at a big sacrifice.

Wash Skirts for women, made of fine quality pique, in full flare bottoms; trimmed with pearl buttons and one or two pockets; well tailored and perfect fitting; worth \$1.00; special at 50c
Women's Summer Wash Skirts, made of fine mercerized gabardine and piques, in wide flare effects, trimmed with pearl buttons; separate belts and two pockets; worth \$2.00 and \$2.50; special \$1.00
Women's White Girdle Corduroy Skirts, sizes 24 to 30, trimmed with pearl buttons and 2 pockets; worth regularly \$4.00; special at \$2.95

Weisberger's Second Floor.

Embroidery and Lace

Reductions for quick clearance—

Allover Embroidery, suitable for waists and yokes; value 50c 29c
Allover Shadow Laces; pretty new designs; values up to 50c a yard; special, a yard 39c
Embroidered Corset Coverings; new, pretty designs; also, 18-inch flouncings in the lot; values up to 35c a yard; special, a yard 25c
Plain Net, double width, in white only; value 35c a yard; very special, a yard 29c
All-Linear Laces, assorted widths; values up to 50c a yard; special, a yard 4c
Embroidered Edges and Insertions, also a few Embroidered Bands; values up to 15c a yard; 9c extra special, a yard.

Man Paralyzed Nine Years--Walks

Wonderful Min-Ral-Cop
Sick Man--Sick Woman

Please read how Min-Ral-Cop has brought joy to thousands here in Richmond, and I have given it a testimonial for over six weeks. I have been suffering from paralysis for more than six months, suffering with my heart. I can truthfully say that it has done wonders for me. I am now able to walk and feel like a new man. I can eat heartily, can walk any distance without any effort, and now feel like a new man. I hope that you who are suffering will try one at once and be convinced for I believe it is a blessing from God. If you have the least doubt call on me and I will explain anything to you. Yours for suffering humanity.

(MRS.) MARY SMITH.

Long Branch, N. J., August 8, 1915.

Mr. R. J. Stone, Richmond, Va.: Dear Sir—I am very much pleased to inform you that my father, who has been paralyzed and unable to move for the past nine years, after using your Min-Ral-Cop, was able to walk across the room with the assistance of his cane. I myself have suffered with a leishman for a number of years and am pleased to state it has entirely disappeared.

Very respectfully,

(MISS) MARY SMITH.

To those who are afflicted with any disease, I recommend to them to try this wonderful cure. It is a miracle.

I have been unable to do anything worth while for more than six months, suffering with my heart. I can truthfully say that it has done wonders for me. I am now able to walk and feel like a new man. I hope that you who are suffering will try one at once and be convinced for I believe it is a blessing from God. If you have the least doubt call on me and I will explain anything to you.

Yours for suffering humanity.

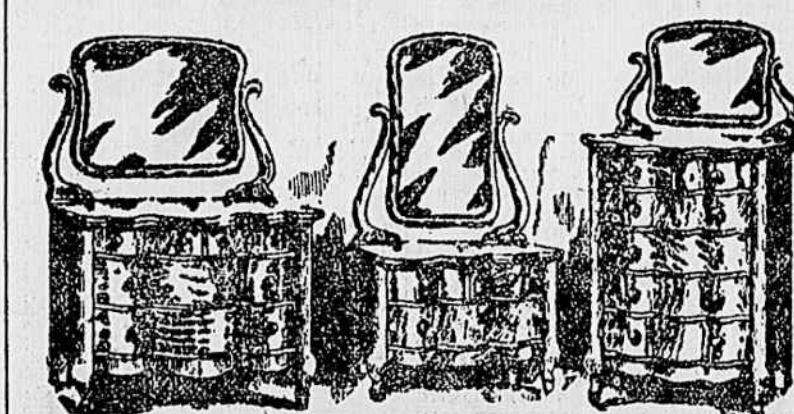
(MRS.) CAROLINE COLES.

617 North First Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale at Richmond, Va.—Whit's Drug Store, corner Twenty-eighth and Main Streets; Thompson's Drug Store, Duval and St. James; Jackson's Drug Store, 825 Leigh St. Price, each, \$1.00. Price by mail, 50c. Stamps not accepted.

Send all mail orders to R. J. STONE, Sole First, Richmond, Va. Price, 45c; by mail, 50c. 2 for \$1.00, and 5 for \$2.00. Each individual should have his own cup.

\$30.00 Bedroom Pieces, \$17.95



Choice of any of these three Bedroom Pieces—mahogany, golden oak, heavy plate mirrors, shaped drawers; sale \$17.95